THE No. 180

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 5, 1748.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for June, 1748.

PETERSBURG.

THE empreſs being acquainted, by lord Hyndford, with the preliminaries and ceſſation of arms, declared great ſatisfaction at peace being reſtored to Europe; tho' it deprived her troops of the opportunity of ſignalizing their bravery and zeal for the maritime powers; and, indeed, in other reſpects it cannot effect her majeſty, as her troops are abſolutely engaged for three years. They are now in upper Sileſia, and about to enter Bohemia, where they are to be cantoned for ſome time; however, magazines are preparing at Nurembe g, and other places on the road, in caſe they ſhould at laſt advance into the Netherlands.

GERMANY.

Vienna, Their imperial majeſties reviewed the firſt and ſecond column of the Ruſſian troops at Brinn and Holitſchen in Moravia, were highly pleaſed at their fine appearance, and their exact diſcipline, and ordered 1000 florins to each regiment.

ITALY.

The long meditated invaſion of Corſica has miſcarry'd; for the Genoeſe garriſon in Baſtia, the capital, made ſo reſolute a defence, that the imperial commander was forced to retreat to St. Fiorenzo. The brave governor, M. Spinola, wanting ammunition, particularly ball, made uſe of pewter utenſils, and the lead of gutters of houſes. There has been alſo a pretty bloody action on the continent, in which both ſides pretend to the advantage. But on the 10th inſt. N. S. gen. Brown received a letter from the D. de Richlieu, who commands the Genoeſe and their auxiliaries, with a copy of the act of acceſſion of the empreſs to the preliminaries. This produced ſome conferences between the generals, who at laſt agreed to a ſuſpenſion of arms on the 15th, and the river Vara, in the ſtate of Genoa, whether the imperial troops had penetrated in the Eaſtern Riviera, and taken ſeveral poſts, is to be the limit between the two armies.

FRANCE.

As the good policy of France, in conſenting to a ceſſation of arms, appears more and more, in the need ſhe had of it herſelf, 'tis to be hoped ſhe will purſue peace with ſincerity. Her ſtarving ſubjects are relieved, her commerce revived, and her colonies and fleets redeemed from deſtruction; and for this good work, the titles of dukes and peers of France have been conferred on his two plenipotentiaries, the Marq. de Puyſieux, and count de St. Severin, by the French king, who at the ſame time declared their ſervices more acceptable to him than Lowendahl's and Saxe's.

NETHERLANDS.

Letters from Aix-la-Chapelle leave no room to doubt of a general pacification, all the miniſters having ſigned the preliminaries. The remarks publiſhed on the conditions, are too vague and various to be recited.

An Extract of a Letter from a Perſon of credit at the Hague. dated May 27.

There are three conjectural reaſons given here for the ſudden ſigning of the preliminary articles, the firſt is, that the king of Pruſſia had declared to the French court, that as his moſt chriſtian majeſty was in war with the empreſs queen, and not with the ſtates general of the united provinces, he could not help being aſtoniſhed, that the armies of France did not attack her imperial majeſty's territories, but inſtead of that took towns, and even provincies from the Dutch, which he was determined not to ſuffer any longer, but would rather come himſelf, at the head of 40,000 men, to the aſſiſtance of the Allies. The ſecond reaſon which is given is, that a negociation had been diſcovered, and very far advanced, for concluding a ſeparate peace between the courts of Vienna, Turin, Madrid, and Verſailles; which had determined thoſe of London and the Hague to be fore-hand with the two former, and ſign the preliminaries in the ſudden manner they did. And the third reaſon for ſo doing is ſaid to be, that his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland having juſt before made a review of the Auſtrians, who were to have been 50,000 at the beginning of the march, and not being then above 26,000, it was concluded, that the court of Vienna was taking the money of the maritime powers, and at the ſame time laughing at them, and expoſed the republic to be ſubdued; that it's ſaid was what determined his Britannick maj ſty and their h gh mightineſſes to ſign the peace upon the conditions propoſed by France laſt year to ſir John Ligonier, if that court, had not altered its reſolution. The earl of Sandwich having found the count de St. Severin favourably inſtructed upon this ſubject, the plenipotentiaries of the republic did not in the leaſt heſitate to join in what would be extreamly pleaſing to the ſubjects of their high mightineſſes. Nothing is ſaid about the miniſters of Madrid an Genoa

Antwerp, July 15. The French are actually ſelling their magazines of proviſions, as bread, butter, cheeſe, &c. which they had formed in this city, from whence 'tis inferred, that they are preparing to bid us farewell, and yield up the place to the Auſtrian troops.

Aix la Chapelle, July 20. The reſtitution of the ſeveral places in Flanders will take place next month, and it is ſaid will be begun by Bergen-op zoom and Dutch Flanders; after which they will proceed to the evacuation of the Auſtrian Low Countries; but it is aſſur'd that his moſt chriſtian majeſty will keep two or three fortreſſes there, till the court of France receives advice of the reſtitution of Cape Breton.

LONDON, July 12.

The Hague Politician's Remarks on the Preliminaries of Peace.

"Amongſt other reaſons, which the politicians here have either diſcovered or invented as having influenced, in a great meaſure, this important and unexpected event, thoſe that make any impreſſions on the minds of judicious people, and are conſequently like to have any thing in them of truth, (for certainty, at this juncture, cannot be expected) may be reduced to three.—It is pretended, that *two great powers*, engaged in the war, had privately negotiated, and were on the very point of concluding a peace, upon terms of ſuch a nature as muſt have produced *another war*, in which it would not have been eaſy to foreſee what new parties might have engaged.—It is alſo ſaid, a certain great power was about to detach *herſelf* from her allies, which would have had very inconvenient conſequences.——Laſtly, it is given out, that a certain *ballancing power* took the pains of regulating pacifick terms, and then added, *ſic volo, ſic jubeo*, which had a mighty perſuaſive force on certain eminent perſons; but which of theſe is to be preferred, I will not pretend to direct.

We alſo have another ſet of men who have been always exclaiming againſt the war, and were, 'till very lately, for a peace *at any rate*: But now, when they ſee her advance with ſuch large ſtrides, they, as it were, afraid of her gracious aſpect, abhor her very name, and are full of intention to degrade the miniſters that have laboured ſo much to bring it about.—— Now nothing is leſs deſirable. Now nothing can be worſe for *Great-Britain*.—Now it is repreſented as moſt advantageous to *France*, who, ſay they, want both men, money, and bread. But now theſe double-mouthed people have awakened a ſort of neutral politicians amongſt us, who, without regard to party, weigh every event and objection in a juſt ballance; and return this ſhort anſwer; The *French*, it is certain, do not want men; when, at this time, they can muſter in the field two to one againſt the allies.——They do not want money, it is alſo certain, for theſe men are regularly paid, and their *actions* are as high, or higher, than they were in the ſecond year of the war, which is the ſtrongeſt proof of their not being in want of money; tho' many of their merchants have ſuffered in their private capacity. Neither can they be ſaid to be ſo diſtreſſed

for

for bread, when the harveſt in the ſouth of *France* will, in all likelihood, ſoon relieve them. For though it be true, that the crops failed them laſt year, it is as notorious that *France* was, before that accident, in a capacity of exporting of great quantities of corn, and underſelling us in the *Spaniſh* and *Portugueze* markets, but the very year before: And therefore it is preſumed that a peace, at preſent, when *France* is not only ſuperior in the field; not diſtreſſed for money, capable, under GOD's bleſſing, to ſupply their want of bread, by their own approaching harveſt; and, I muſt add, what no body can deny, flushed with victory, and in poſſeſſion of, or capable of ſeizing upon all the ſtrong holds in *Flandent*, *Brabant*, and the *Netherlands*, *&c.* is moſt advantageous to us. Ah! but it is replied; it can never be that the *French*, who are ſuch able *politicians* and *negotiators*, ſhould ever agree to a peace, by which they are ſure to loſe.—They muſt have ſome ſecret ſnare to draw us into.——Now, for once, I will turn politician, and, perhaps, may be right in my conjecture, having had an example of the like nature in Queen *Anne's* reign: The duke of *Marlborough* was hated by the new miniſters of that queen. But while he was gathering laurels at the head of her Army, there was no poſſibility of wronging him in the eſteem of his royal Miſtreſs; therefore they, tho' flushed with victory, wanted neither men, money, nor bread; had beaten the *French* king out of all his ſtrong holds, and reduced his ſubjects to the very laſt extremity, reſolved to grant him a peace upon his own terms, that they might have an opportunity to diſband the army, and diſgrace the duke.—Theſe are ſtubborn facts; and, I think, perfectly copied by the preſent *French* miniſtry. Here is M. *Saxe*, and M. *Lowendahl*, both *Proteſtants*, hated by them; but ſo long as they meet with ſucceſs in the field, theſe marſhals maintain their ground in the royal favour, againſt all their cabinet enemies. Therefore, as nothing but the rendering them uſeleſs, can forward their diſgrace, and nothing but a peace is able to render them *uſeleſs*, the *French* miniſters are reſolved upon a peace almoſt upon any terms. Thus, I preſume, they propoſe peace, thro' envy of the king's favourites, and not through neceſſity.—*We rather think, the proper execution, lately, of our* NAVAL FORCE, *has been the principal reaſon.*

July 16. According to ſome advices, it depends entirely upon the king's good pleaſure, whether and how far, the Ruſſian Auxiliaries are to advance, not only their ſovereign, but the ſtates general, who pay a part towards their ſubſidy, having referred that matter altogether to his majeſty's wiſdom; and as, notwithſtanding the continued march of thoſe troops, there appears to be the greateſt harmony betwixt their Britannick & Pruſſian majeſties, there is no room to beleive the report, that the latter has expreſſed his diſlike of the continuance of this march, which will put the allies in a condition to take the field again with advantage, in caſe any unforeſeen difficulty ſhould interrupt the great work of peace.

There is a report that his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland will be appointed lord high Admiral of England.

Extract of a Letter from Aix la-Chapelle, July 19.

" The marquiſs de Soto Major was this afternoon with count St. Severin, and thoſe two miniſters had a conference betwixt themſelves of two hours; after which they repaired to the Town-houſe, where the other plenipotentiaries were aſſembled, and where four material points were regulated. One of theſe points was, in what manner the armies ſhould retire out of the Low-Countries; and this is agreed to be upon the ſame footing as the imperial troops ſhall retire out of the territories of the Genoeſe, and the dutchies of Modena, Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla: So that the evacuation of the Auſtrian Netherlands muſt depend upon the advice of what has been done in Italy."

July 20. His grace the duke of Newcaſtle has wrote the following letter from Hanover to admiral Byng, commander of the Engliſh ſquadron in the Mediteranean.

SIR,

" The king of Spain and the republic of Genoa having acceeded in form to the preliminaries ſigned at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 30th of April N. S. it is agreed that all hoſtilities ſhall immediately ceaſe in Italy. I have orders to inform you, that the king's intention is, that as ſoon as you receive this letter, you ſend orders to the commanders of all his majeſty's ſhips in the Mediterranean not to commit any more hoſtilities againſt the ſubjects of France, Spain and Genoa. You will ſoon receive orders from the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to return to England, or at leaſt to ſend thither the greateſt part of his majeſty's ſquadron under your command. I have ſubjoined, by the kings order, the copy of a declaration ſigned the 8th of July, N. S. by lord Sandwich and the miniſters of France and Holland at Aix-la Chapelle. My orders alſo are, that the king deſires you would conform exactly to the tenor of the declaration, as it regards the ſquadron you command.

I am, &c. (Signed)

Hanover, July 11. HOLLIS NEWCASTLE.

July 21. Yeſterday a meſſenger was diſpatched from the ſecretary's office to the court of France, being the firſt ſent thither ſince the commencement of the war.

It is confidently reported, that peace will be proclaimed with France and Spain on tueſday, the 11th of October next, being the day of his majeſtys coronation.

July 2. We have an account from Copenhagen, that the watch-maker, who is ſaid to have found out the perpetual motion, has publiſhed an account of his diſcovery, in which he poſitively aſſerts, that it may be applied to all kind of time keepers whatever, in ſuch a manner as to render their motions juſt and equal, as well as laſting, ſo long as the friction of the metals, of which they are compoſed, will permit; he farther affirms that they may be applied to pumps, in ſuch a manner as to raiſe water to any given height, to clear leaky ſhips when they would otherwiſe ſink in a few minutes, and to drain mines, moraſſes, or inundations, with great ſpeed, at a very ſmall expence. He adds likewiſe, that they may be applied to engines for raiſing of coals or metals out of mines, to ſaw-mills, corn mills, &c. and to many other purpoſes. He propoſes to go very ſoon to Hamburgh, in order to exhibit a clock which he has conſtructed upon this new principle.

July 4. Letters from Hanover repreſent the court there as very ſplendid and gay, and aſſure us that the good underſtanding betwixt their Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties appears daily to increaſe. Upon this happy re-union are founded the moſt probable hopes of a proteſtant confederacy, at the head of which thoſe two Monarchs muſt naturally ſtand: And if the Ruſſians, who are of the Greek's church, ſhould join the proteſtants of the church of England, Calvin's reformation, and the confeſſion of Augſburgh, againſt the Romaniſts, perhaps they would form the ſtrongeſt party in the general diviſion of Chriſtendom.

July 12. They write from Hanover, that the duke of Newcaſtle waits upon the king every morning in his cloſet, and there diſpatches ſuch buſineſs as relates to the intereſts of Great Britain in the grand work of peace. They alſo tell us, that certain difficulties which were ſtarted, concerning the term for reſtoring the conqueſts made, in the Eaſt Indies, have been removed to the ſatisfaction of his majeſty; and that it is agreed they ſhall be reſtored in the condition they ſhall be found ſix months after the ſigning of the preliminaries.

July 28. We are well aſſured, by private letters from Hanover, that the definitve treaty was actually ſettled by the reſpective miniſters at Aix-la-Chapelle, when the laſt letters came from thence, and only waited the arrival of ſir Thomas Robinſon from Vienna, who was ſettling with that court the proper methods of receiving the conquered places from the French, in order to the congreſs's being open for one day only, for the miniſters ſigning the ſame in form.

And we are likewiſe well aſſured, that the maritime powers have actually diſcharged all the Ruſſian forces in their pay, and that an order had been diſpatch'd from Hanover for their inſtantly marching back again into their own country with all poſſible diligence.

ANNAPOLIS,

Laſt Thurſday being the anniverſary for the Election of a Mayor for this City, the Worſhipful *John Reſs*, Eſq; was accordingly Choſen and Sworn into that Office.

Laſt Week died in *Calvert* County, Mr. *John Brome*, one of the worthy Repreſenteatives for that County.

The General Aſſembly of this Province, which ſtood Prorogued to the 11th. Inſtant, is, by his Excellency's Proclamation, further Prorogued to the 12th of next Month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(And to be ſold by the Printer hereof,)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, at their laſt Seſſion.

ANY ſingle Man capable of over-looking a number of Hands, who underſtands the management of Tobacco, and can be well recommended, may meet with a ſuitable Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber in *St. Mary's* County, or at *Annapolis* next Provincial Court.

GEO. PLATER.

TO be Sold by public Vendue, on the ſecond Day of *November*, a Tract of Land called *Maiden's Joys*, a great part of which is clear'd, incloſed with good Fencing, there is a good Orchard, and the Buildings are in good Repair.

Alſo another Tract of Land joining to it, with ſome ſmall Improvements.

And another Tract of Land not far diſtant from the former. Each of which Tracts would make two or three good Plan-

And one other Tract of Land containing about 300 Acres, with good Improvements, a good Houſe and Barn; the Titles indiſputable.

The ſaid Lands lie in *Prince George's* County under the North Mountain, within ſix Miles of *Conecocheague*, and are convenient for fixing up of Iron Works, there being plenty of Water and Iron Ore.

Whoever purchaſes muſt pay down about 50 or 60 Pounds Sterling, and will have Time to pay the reſt on good Security.

EVAN SHELBY, ſenior.
EVAN SHELBY junior.

The ſale to be on the Tract of Land called Maiden's Joys.

BILLETS of the ſecond Claſs in the *Philadelphia* Lottery are to be had of the Subſcriber, and thoſe who purpoſe to adventure muſt produce their Numbers of the *Firſt* and exchange them for others of the ſame Numbers in the *Second*, before the 23d of *October* next, paying two Pieces of Eight for each Billet; otherwiſe they will be excluded.

WALTER DULANY.

LATELY IMPORTED,

And to be Sold by the Subſcribers, near Annapolis,

A Large Quantity of Frizes, very thick and warm, fit for Winter Cloathing, of divers Colours, Druggets, Serges, Shalloons, linnen and ſilk Handkerchiefs, ſtrip'd and check'd Cotton, brown and coloured Threads, ſewing Silk, Mens and Womens Shoes, Rugs and Blankets, Shot, Copperas, Allum, and Salt, to be ſold very cheap, for Bills of Exchange, or current Money, by Wholeſale or Retale; as alſo good *Madeira* Wine and *French* Claret, by

JOSEPH HILL,
HENRY HILL.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Rock* Creek in *Prince George's* County, on Friday the 19th of *Sept.* two Servant Men, the one named *John Purfield*, an *Iriſhman*, and came from *Dublin*, with one Capt. *Wilſon*, belonging to *Whitehaven*, above three years ago; he may very ſoon be diſcover'd by his tongue; he is a Taylor by Trade, and had on an oznabrig frock, a pair of Dark-Coloured Breeches, with Linnen Drawers under them; he is a pretty tall man and well made.

The other is one *John Kent*, a Cabinet-maker, who ſays he was born in *Edinburgh*, but from his Infancy brought up in *London*; he came in this year in Capt. *Dobbins* to *Patapſco*: He is alſo pretty tall and very much Sun-burnt, and mark'd with the Small-Pox, and has on one of his arms the Letters I C, with ſeveral Flouriſhes round it, done as he ſays by a *Turk*, who inſtead of putting a K put a C: He had on a Dark Coloured Cloth Coat and Green Waiſtcoat; but as the Subſcriber had his Store lately broke open, he has ſome Suſpicion of them ſo that he cannot exactly tell what Cloaths they might have: It is ſuppoſed they have a Gun with a Speckled Stock, Gunpowder and ſhot, and ſome Pieces of Borlaps, which probably they may have along with them.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, and brings them to me, if taken within thirty miles of this place, ſhall have Three Pounds Currency for each, and if above thirty miles ſhall have Five Pounds Currency for each, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

MATTHEW HOPKINS.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the 28th of *Auguſt* laſt, a Servant Man named *Robert Stokes*, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own Hair: He had on when he went away an Oſnabrigs Jacket, Shirt, and Breeches, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, and a Felt Hat.

Whoſoever apprehends the ſaid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter on *Kent* Iſland, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows. PHILIP COPAGE.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Northumberland* County, *Virginia*, the 13th of *May* laſt, an *Engliſh* Convict Servant Man, named *Jeremiah Wells*, born in *Suſſex*, is ſix Feet high, but not well ſet, of a ſwarthy Complexion, ſtreight brown Hair, a ſhort Face and Noſe, and his left Leg bigger than his right, occaſioned by a Fever falling into it; he was brought up a Farmer, and ſlags Chairs very well: he had on when he went away a Skitty grey Jacket and Breeches, an Oznabrigs Shirt, and a coarſe Felt Hat; but it is thought he will change his Apparel, and dreſs like a Sailor, being (as I am inform'd) ſupply'd with Cloathing by Sailors.

Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Servant, and give timely Notice thereof, or contrive him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have FIVE PISTOLES Reward. R. JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subſcriber, on Saturday the eighth Day of *October* Inſt. at *Bladenſburg*, in *Prince George's* County, a Parcel of likely Slaves, belonging to the Eſtate of the late *Philip Lee*, Eſq;

THOMAS LEE, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subſcriber, on Wedneſday the 2d Day of *November* next, at the Town of *Joppa*, in *Baltimore* County, by Way of Public Sale, all the Lands that Mr. *Thomas Lightfoot* died ſeiſed of (except the Land ſold, and given away by Will, by Mr. *John Hammond*, junior). Whoever is inclinable to purchaſe, may be informed of the Rights by

JOHN HAMMOND DORSEY.

THE Subſcriber being fully reſolved to ſet out for *Europe* early next Spring, deſires all thoſe indebted to him to pay off their reſpective Debts, or give their Obligations, payable in a reaſonable Time, with Security; otherwiſe they may depend on ſuch Steps being taken as may prove diſagreeable: And all thoſe who have any juſt Demands on him, are deſired to bring in their Accompts that they may be paid.

WILLIAM DAMES.

THE Subſcriber has a Tract of Land, ſituate on *Cheſter* River, about a Mile from *Cheſter-Town*, containing 300 Acres, about 70 of which is cleared, and within a good Fence, and Liberty to clear any Quantity under 30 Acres more, a Place remarkably good for Grain and Stock; which he inclines to rent out, either with or without Hands, working Horſes, Plantation Tools, Stock, *&c.* now on ſaid Plantation.

WILLIAM DAMES.

Dorcheſter County, Hunting Creek.

A Quantity of fine *Jeſuits Bark* to be Sold cheap, by the Subſcriber, either by Wholeſale or Retail, for ready Bills of Exchange or Paper Money, with Allowance to them that take by the Scron, by CHARLES DICKINSON.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the 16th of *Auguſt*, a Convict Servant Man named *Robert Millby* alias *Willoughby*, was born in *Ireland*, and is a Weaver by Trade, he has been ſeveral Years a Dragoon in Lord *Stair's* Regiment, and appears very much like a Soldier; he has ſandy Hair, which he generally ty'd behind him; is about five Foot ten Inches high, well ſet, full fac'd, of a ruddy Complexion, and a little mark'd with the Small Pox; he is much addicted to Boaſting, and telling of Lies, eſpecially as to his Performances in *Flanders*; and loves Liquor. He went away in a brown cloſe-bodied Cloth Riding Coat, and ſtole a Stallion, which he left in the Woods, that I have ſince got; as likewiſe a fine large bright Roan Mare, paces extremely eaſy and faſt, and ſuckles a Colt branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock thus, L W. He alſo took with him a new Soldiers Muſket, three Hunting Saddles, and a pair of Sheets. He went off in Company with a Servant Man belonging to Mr. *Darrell* of *Fairfax* County; he is a well ſet Man, about five Feet five Inches high, and is an Iriſhman, but his Name unknown.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have *Five Pounds* Reward, and for the Mare *Three Pounds*, and ſo proportionably for the Saddles. One of the Saddles is a large new Hunting Saddle, and has a large green Cloth Houſing, bound round with ſcollop'd Leather. I alſo engage *Three Piſtoles* for taking the other Servant of Mr. *Darrell's*. *Millby* was bought firſt by Mr. *Blackſtone*, of *St. Mary's* County, where his Behaviour was too notorious not to be well known. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON.

Just Imported in the Snow Choptank, Edward Barnes *Master, now lying at* Oxford,

A Quantity of white Salt, and other *European* Goods, to be Sold for ready Money, at reasonable Rates.

RAN away on the 22d of *August* from the Subscriber, in the City of *Annapolis*, an English Convict Servant Man, named *Vincent Simmons*, a Shoemaker by Trade, about 28 Years of Age, pale-fac'd, is very much pitted with the Small Pox, has a very roguish Look, and limps a little, occasioned by a Hurt in one of his Knees. He had on when he went away, a white Cotton Jacket, very greasy behind, with Leather Buttons; a black Leather Stock, with a Steel Buckle; an Ozenabrigs Shirt and Trowsers; a pair of red Gingham Breeches; a dark grizzle Wig, and a new Felt Hat. He formerly belong'd to Dr. *Ross* of *Bladensburg*, and has got Shoemaker's Tools with him.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have *Five Pounds* Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.

THOMAS KING.

LATELY taken up, and committed to the Custody of the Sheriff of *Calvert* County, a Negro Fellow, who says his Name is *Will*, and that he belongs to *William Avery*, who lives near *New-Town*. He is an elderly Fellow, and of small Stature.

His Master may have him again, by applying to the said Sheriff, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON,

VARIETY of *European* and *India* Goods, to be sold cheap, by Wholesale or Retale, for ready Bills, Tobacco, Current Money, good clean Barley at 3/3 per Bushel, Wheat at 4/. Indian Corn at 2/3. Flour, or Ship-Bread.

The Subscriber can furnish any Person with good LONDON CROWN GLASS of any Size, Paint, Oil, *&c.* and send to their Houses to do either Painting or Glazing.

PATRICK CREACH.

THE Ferry acros the Bay, from *Kent* Island to *Annapolis*, formerly kept by Mr. *Kirby*, (who has resign'd it) is now kept by the Subscriber at the same Place; and all Gentlemen and others may depend on good Boats, skilful Hands, and good Entertainment for themselves and Horses, from

Their humble Servant,

JAMES HUCHINGS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at the Printing-Office in Charles-Street,

(Price *Three Shillings and Six Pence*)

THE LAWS made and passed at the last Session of Assembly of this Province.

The CASE.

IN the Inspection Law is contained the following Clauses, *viz.*

"*Be it Enacted*, That, for the more effectual preventing "the Exportation of Trash, bad, unsound, and unmerchantable Tobacco, all Tobacco, which shall be made after the "first Day of *December* 1747, and which shall be exported "out of this Province from and after the first Day of *December* "1748, shall be first brought to some or one of the public "Warehouses herein after mentioned; and shall be there viewed and inspected, in manner as herein after is expressed."

And it is further Enacted by this Law, "That every Master "of a Ship or Vessel, wherein Tobacco shall be laden, shall, "at the Time of Clearing, deliver to the Naval Officer three "fair Manifests of all the Tobacco on board his Ship or Vessel, expressing the Marks and Numbers of every Hogshead, "and the Tare and nett Weight, stamped thereon, the Person "by whom shipped, and from what Warehouse; and shall "make Oath, or Affirmation if a Quaker, thereto, and that "the same is a just and true Account of the Marks, Numbers, "Tare, and nett Weight, of each respective Hogshead, as the "same was taken down by the Person or Persons appointed "by him to take the same, before the said Tobacco was flowed away. And no Ship or Vessel shall be Cleared by the "Naval Officer, before he shall have received such Bills and "Manifests; one of which Manifests to be annexed to the "Clearance, to be delivered to the Officer of the Customs "where the Ship shall unlade; the other two, transmitted to "the said Officer by the two next convenient opportunities."

With the following Proviso, *viz.* "*Provided always*, and it "is the true Intent and meaning of this Act, that nothing "therein contained shall affect such Tobacco as shall be made "at any Time before the first Day of *December*, 1747, but "that the same may be shipp'd or otherwise disposed of, as "the Proprietor thereof shall think proper, Oath, or Affirmation if a Quaker, being made by the Proprietor of such old "Tobacco or Overseer, or other credible Person, that the "same was made before the first Day of *December* 1747; "which Oath, or Affirmation, may be made before any one "Justice, and such Justice give Certificate of the Mark and "Number of the Hogshead, or Hogsheads, of such old Tobacco, the same may be taken on board any Ship or Vessel for "Transportation, notwithstanding any thing in this Act contained; yet the Proprietor of such old Tobacco may, if he "thinks fit, have the same Inspected, or subjected to Inspection, as this Act directs; and in such case he shall have all the "Benefits and Advantages arising to the Owner of Inspected "Tobacco, in manner before-mentioned."

Quere. *Whether any Master of a Ship or Vessel can take any Tobacco on board, of the Growth of the Year* 1748, *which shall not be Inspected, without incurring the Penalty of the said Law, by forfeiting Thirty Pounds for every Hogshead?*

I have consider'd the Inspection Law; and altho' it seems to be the Intent of it, that no Tobacco made in the Year 1748 should be Exported without being Inspected, yet if Tobacco of this Year's growth be actually shipp'd; and the Ship Clear'd out before the first Day of *December*, the Words of the first Paragraph will exempt the Master and Shipper from the Penalty; But no Tobacco of the Growth of this Year, can be shipp'd after the first of *December* uninspected, without incurring the Penalty: Nor can any that shall be shipp'd before the first of *December* of this Year's growth, be exported, unless the Ship be Clear'd out the first of *December*, or before.

2dly. *Whether any Tobacco of the Growth of* 1748, *which shall be shipp'd, and not Inspected, is liable to Forfeiture?*

All such Tobacco is liable to Forfeiture, unless the Ship be Clear'd out by the first of *December*.

3dly. *Whether any Naval Officer can Clear any Ship or Vessel after the first Day of* December 1748, *which has Tobacco on board of the Growth of that Year, which shall not be Inspected, altho' it was taken on board before the said first Day of* December?

No Naval Officer can Clear any Ship, having Tobacco on board of the Growth of 1748, unless such Tobacco be Inspected, after the first Day of *December* next.

4thly. *Whether any Naval Officer after the said first Day of* December, *can Clear any Ship or Vessel having old Tobacco on Board which is not of the growth of the Year* 1748, *without Affidavit, as the Act prescribes, that such old Tobacco is not of the growth of this Year?*

It is the Duty of every Master of a Vessel to produce such a Manifest of his Lading as the Act of Assembly prescribes, without which a Naval Officer cannot Clear the Vessel.

Annapolis, October 3. 1748. D. DULANY.

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